UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

E

Distr.
LIMITED

E/ECA/PSD.4/5
25 December 1985

Original ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Fourth Session of the
Joint Conference of African
Planners, Statisticians and
Demographers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 3 - 12 March 1986

LC/NAIROBI

ECA'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING, STATISTICS, POPULATION AND INFORMATICS AND DOCUMENTATION

C O N T E N T S

		Paragraph	Page
I.	Introduction.....	1 - 6	1 - 2
II.	ECA Technical Assistance in Planning	7 - 8	2 - 4
III.	ECA Technical Assistance in Statistics	9 - 33	4 - 12
IV.	ECA Technical Assistance in Population	34 - 43	12 - 15
V.	ECA Technical Assistance in Information and Documentation	44 - 54	15 - 18
VI.	Conclusions	55 - 56	18

ANNEX I LIST OF PROJECTS EXECUTED BY ECA IN THE FIELDS OF PLANNING, STATISTICS, POPULATION AND INFORMATICS AND DOCUMENTATION

ANNEX II LIST OF REGIONAL ADVISERS IN POST DURING THE PERIOD 1964 - 1965

ECA'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING, STATISTICS, POPULATION AND INFORMATICS AND DOCUMENTATION

I. Introduction

1. The role of donors and international development institutions, including ECA and OAU, in supporting the efforts of member States to implement the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) is clearly stated in the guidelines for the implementation of LPA: «International development institutions can play the role of generator of new ideas, of adviser on technical issues and of financier. This role should be mainly supportive of the efforts of member States and not a substitute.»

2. The present paper summarizes the ECA's technical assistance in planning, statistics, population and informatics and documentation during the period 1981-1985 within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action. It is intended to supplement the paper on technical and financial assistance in planning, statistics, demography, informatics and documentation (E/ECA/PSD.4/6) prepared by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) which, within the United Nations Secretariat, serves as the main channel of technical support to the development efforts of the developing countries at the national level.

3. ECA's technical assistance in the fields indicated is delivered mainly through the substantive divisions/offices concerned, namely the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division (SERPD), the Statistics Division, the Population Division and the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS). Efforts were made to enable these divisions/offices to support each other or to operate jointly as the need arises. For example, the Officer-in-Charge of PADIS undertook a mission to Algeria, on behalf of the Statistics Division, in connection with the processing of the 1980 Population Census of Uganda, following an agreement between the two countries. Also, a number of joint or multidisciplinary missions were organized. These involved for example the Population and the Statistics Divisions, and the SERPD and the Statistics Division.

4. The Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office (TACOO) ensures the management and co-ordination of ECA's technical co-operation activities.

5. The operational activities in statistics and population were carried out to a large extent through specific extrabudgetary projects although there were also contributions from the regular budget and the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation. These projects received financial support from the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). A list of the relevant projects together with the project budgets approved for 1984-1985 is attached in Annex I.

6. It should be noted that technical assistance in the field of planning is also provided by the Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP) located in Dakar, Senegal. IDEP was established about two decades ago by the United Nations under the auspices of ECA.

II. ECA Technical Assistance in Planning

7. ECA has undertaken a variety of technical assistance and advisory services activities to African countries in the field of planning during the period 1984-1985. These activities include:

1. Technical Assistance

(i) Technical assistance has been provided to Benin in the preparation of its national economic recovery interim plan (1986-1987) in April 1984. This interim plan was meant to form a basis for discussions with donor countries and international organizations, especially with regard to the implementation of medium-term priority projects which were presented to the country's first round table conference with its partners in development in 1985.

(ii) Technical assistance has been provided to Rwanda and Mauritius in November 1984 and March 1985 respectively in the establishment of short-term forecasting systems based on social accounting matrices. The services included the establishment and/or updating of an input-output table and some related accounts of the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) constructed during the first joint mission in 1983 and to install the short-term forecasting model in the micro-computer of the Ministries of Planning.

(iii) Technical assistance was provided to Mali in the preparation of the documents of its Second Donors Round Table Conference of Mali in December 1984. An assessment of the programmes of financial and economic recovery of the country was made. Measures to be undertaken in this context were proposed.

(iv) ECA sent an interdisciplinary mission to Chad in April 1984 to critically evaluate the economic and social situation of the country which was affected by the civil war and drought. The mission identified areas where ECA can provide technical assistance to Chad. In the field of planning, four projects regarding the elaboration of the national recovery plan, the training of manpower for local planning, and the establishment of planning organs at various government levels were proposed to the Government.

(v) In response to Resolution 501(XIX) of ECA Conference of Ministers which stipulated inter-alia, the establishment of perspective outlooks at the subregional level, ECA Secretariat, at the request of the CILSS countries, undertook a perspective study of the Sahelian region (1983-1998) entitled: «Economic Development of CILSS Member States: a Perspective Study 1983-1998». A Colloquium was also organized in November 1985 in Dakar to discuss this joint CILSS/ECA document and a declaration was adopted calling for an Action Programme for the rehabilitation of the Sahelian countries.

(vi) In response to Resolution No. 1 of the Niamey Multpoc Council of Ministers of February 1985, ECA participated in the preparation of the study entitled: «Interrelationship between Drought, Desertification and Economic Crisis in West African Countries». The study covered the overall economic and development crisis, the sectoral implication of drought and desertification in industry, transport and communication, energy and made an assessment of the needs of the West African countries. Measures needed to combat drought, desertification and economic crises in West African countries were proposed.

(vii) ECA provided technical assistance to the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) in the elaboration of their five year Regional Development Plan. At the initial stage, ECA provided a framework for the establishment of a subregional profile from the analysis of the main macro-economic and sectoral indicators, the definition of subregional development objectives and assessment of their impact on national development objectives and plans, was also made along with the identification of actions needed at the national level to fulfil the subregional objectives. Subsequently, a subregional programme is to be proposed to the CEPGL Secretariat.

2. Advisory Technical Assistance Services

8. Within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action, ECA participated and provided support to the following African Least Developed Countries at their round table meetings with donors: Chad (Dec. 1985), Equatorial Guinea (Dec. 1985), Gambia (Nov. 1984), Guinea Bissau (May 1984), Lesotho (May 1984), Mali (Nov. 1985), Sao Tome and Principe (Dec. 1985), and Togo (June 1985).

III. ECA Technical Assistance in Statistics

9. In the field of statistics, technical assistance is delivered mainly through operational activities under 5 projects, namely the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP); the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS); the Technical Co-operation project in Demographic Statistics in Central Africa (UDEAC/CEIP); the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA); and the National Accounts Capability Programme (NACP), including Assistance to Least Developed Countries and newly independent countries in National Accounts.

1. African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP)

10. It should be recalled that the AHSCP is designed to help African countries obtain, through household surveys and in conjunction with data from censuses and administrative records, a continuing flow of integrated statistics for their development plans, policies and programmes and in line with their own priorities. In 1977 the programme was extended by a resolution of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to cover other developing regions and thus a global version of the AHSCP entitled National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP). Seventeen African countries are so far participating in the AHSCP. These are: Egypt, Morocco and Sudan in North Africa; Benin, Mali, and Senegal in West Africa; Cameroon, Congo and Rwanda in Central Africa; Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in Eastern and Southern Africa. The survey programmes in 11 countries are already operational. Six countries formally participating in the AHSCP are still not operational (Congo, Egypt, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania). The main problem has been the mobilisation of resources to pay part of the cost of their programmes.

The regional supporting services of AHSCP was established in the Statistics Division of ECA in 1978 with funds provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Two Household Survey Specialists were in post in 1984-1985, one for the English- and the other for the French-speaking African countries (see Annex II). It should also be indicated that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) provides a labour force survey specialist attached to the regional team of AHSCP to assist in the area of concern to the Organization. In addition the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in association with ECA, backstops agricultural surveys. Moreover, at the time of writing this report, the Federal Republic of Germany was expected to finance shortly a post of Household Survey Data Processing Specialist attached to the regional component of AHSCP.

11. Twenty two technical and backstopping missions were undertaken under the project during the reporting period. The project staff also provided, wherever possible, technical assistance to countries through correspondence especially in content of questionnaires and sample designs. Development of methodology for the collection of household survey data has been a continuous effort. Illustrative questionnaires on labour force surveys have been developed and discussed in working groups. Illustrative tabulation programmes in respect of labour force and income, consumption and expenditure surveys have also been prepared. A start has been made on the development of capability for household survey data analysis and applications for which a special paper entitled "Policy Uses of Household Budget Surveys" has been prepared.

12. Finally, a Workshop on household surveys was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 1 to 6 October 1984 for English-speaking African countries, with financial support from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). The meeting was attended by Directors of statistics on surveys from 15 African countries: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A similar workshop is planned to be held in 1986 for the French-speaking African countries.

2. Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS)

13. The RASDS, financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), took over as from 1978 the work of the African Census Programme (ACP). It monitors and provides technical support to population censuses, demographic surveys and civil registration systems and vital statistics programmes of the ECA member States. Six regional advisers were in post in 1984-1985. Their list is shown in the Annex II.

14. During the reporting period 108 advisory missions were undertaken to 35 member countries in connection with their population censuses/demographic surveys and civil registration and vital statistics programmes. The majority of these missions were undertaken at the request of governments or UNFPA representatives. Others were initiated by the regional advisory team to monitor the progress made in demographic data collection activities, particularly population censuse programmes in the various countries. The annual UNFPA monitoring schedule was used as guideline in planning missions during the reporting period.

15. Two training workshops, one on Census Taking and the other on Use of Statistical Software Packages for French-speaking African countries were organized in Yaounde, Cameroon, from 1 - 15 October and 16 - 26 October 1984 respectively. The workshops, financed by UNFPA, were attended by 24 participants from 15 African countries: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Zaire. The objectives of the workshops were to assist the countries concerned in their efforts for the preparation and execution of their population census programmes during the 1985-1994 decade and to encourage greater contact between statisticians, demographers and data processing specialists to ensure a better co-ordination of the different stages of the census. In addition to the PASDS staff, the United Nations Statistical Office, the US Bureau of the Census and the "Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques" (IFORD) gave technical support to the workshop. The Chief Technical Adviser of the UDEAC/CREP project also participated as instructor.

16. The following papers/reports were prepared by members of the regional advisory team during the period under reference:

1. Situation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems in French-speaking African countries;
2. Review of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems in Chana;
3. Review of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in Niger;
4. Remedial Measures to attain reasonable event and Spatial Coverage in Civil Registration System, with particular reference to Rural Areas;
5. Report on Training Workshop on Census Taking and Use of Statistical Software Packages for French-speaking African countries;

6. Evaluation of the 1980 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in Africa. Review of preparatory, enumeration, coverage evaluation and data processing phases;

7. Sources of International Migration Statistics in Africa.

17. The strategy adopted during the establishment of the RASDS was to reduce the number of country experts assigned to country projects and to ensure that nationals assume greater responsibility for such projects with the RASDS team backstopping them. This strategy has been put into effect and, as this process develops, there will be need for even a fewer number of country experts. This is the only way of ensuring national capability in this field and in the long run eliminating the provision of technical assistance at least on a large scale.

3. Technical Co-operation Project in Central Africa: UDEAC/CREP

18. The UDEAC/CREP project in Demographic Statistics, for which ECA is the executing agency, is located at the Secretariat of the "Union douaniére et économique pur l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC)". It is a regional co-operation effort in the field of demographic and social statistics data collection, processing and analysis between the member States of UDEAC. The countries concerned are: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. The project provides operational support to these countries in their population censuses, demographic surveys, and civil registration operations. Such support includes direct assistance in questionnaire design, preparation of tabulation programmes, and training of personnel.

19. The technical project staff comprises two experts (see Annex II). During the period under reference (1984-85) the project staff carried out 11 missions in the fields of population census, demographic surveys, civil registration, education and health statistics.

20. In addition, the associate expert undertook a number of missions during the period January - November 1984 and there were also ad hoc consultations between the project staff and relevant departments of the Central African Republic where the project is located. A typical example of backstopping missions undertaken by the project staff is the one carried out in December 1984/January 1985 by the Chief Technical Adviser to Congo in connection with the population census. The Chief Technical Adviser undertook an evaluation of the training of staff and the enumeration. To this end, he visited 7 enumeration areas (4 in rural and 3 in urban areas). He also gave assistance in the post enumeration activities such as the storage of the census questionnaires and the pre-processing operations including coding.

21. The following documents have been prepared jointly by the project staff and the Department of Demography of the Secretariat of UDEAC in 1984 - 1985:

1. Bulletin de Liaison Nos. 20, 21 and 22
2. Réf. 85 - 21

   Analyse abregee du recensement 1975 de la RCA
   Présentation des résultats
3. Réf. 85 - 22

   Analyse abrégée du recensement 1975 de la RCA
   Chapitre 1: Répartition de la population
4. Réf 85 - 23:

   Analyse abrégée du recensement 1975 de la RCA
   Chapitre 2: Les mouvements naturels
5. Réf. 85 - 24:

   Analyse abrégée du recensement 1975 de la RCA
   Chapitre 7: L'Activité économique
6. Réf. 85 - 25:

   Analyse abregée du recensement 1975 de la RCA
   Chapitre 5: Migrations internes

22. A manual for the training of civil registration personnel in the UDEAC member countries was also under preparation. A technical working group on population census was scheduled to be held in November 1985 but has been postponed to 1986. The meeting will focus on processing, evaluation and analysis of census data.

23. It should be pointed out that the activities of the PASDS and UDEAC/CREP project teams are co-ordinated by the same unit at ECA, the Censuses and Surveys Advisory Service of the Statistics Division, in collaboration with the Population Division.

4. Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA)

24. It may be recalled that the STPA was adopted in 1977 by the 10th Session of the Conference of African Statisticians and was formally instituted by resolution 9 ECO (XVIII) of the 18th Session of ECA Executive Committee in 1978. The main objective of the programme is to ensure that the African region has a permanent supply of qualified statistical staff for national statistical services and other organizations in the public sector as well as for the private sector. STPA was originally

conceived as a 10 year programme aiming at ensuring Africa's self-sufficiency by: (i) increasing the number of trained statisticians; and (ii) improving and maintaining the quality of statistical personnel already in service. To this end, assistance should be given to the centres participating in the programme so as to improve their efficiency and output, re-orient their teaching programmes with a view to making them more practical while at the same time maintaining good training standards and ensure that they became self-supporting as far as teaching staff is concerned. STPA comprises presently 15 participating centres and 5 associate centres.

25. The regional component of the programme financed by UNDP makes, provision for two statistical training advisers (see Annex II), advisory missions, fellowships for training of trainers, visiting lecturers, and group training.

26. Twenty advisory missions were undertaken under the project in 1984-85 to the following 11 African countries: Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. The purposes of these missions were to discuss with the national statistical offices and/or STPA centres problems relating to statistical training and to provide advice or assist them in the implementation of their training programmes. In some cases, the advisers also participated in advisory board meetings of the STPA centres. Additional missions were undertaken to Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe within the frame-work of the special assistance to the Portuguese-speaking African countries. Other missions visited Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal and Uganda in connection with the preparation of the draft guide syllabuses for professional statistical training. There was also a mission to Brussels (Belgium) within the framework of co-ordination of financial resources. Three new fellowships for training of trainers were awarded in 1984-85, making a total of 18 teaching staff attached to the various STPA centres, benefit-ting from this fellowship scheme. Eight visiting lecturers have been sent to some STPA centres during the period under reference to give lectures in agricultural statistics, statistical methods, household surveys, sampling techniques, national accounts and industrial statistics. Under group training, it should be noted that the attendance of directors of STPA centres and representatives of users at the 9th meeting of directors of STPA centres held in Addis Ababa in November 1985 was paid by the project.

27. The following documents have been prepared under the project during the period under review:

1. Guide Syllabus for In-service Statistical Training for the Use of Portuguese-speaking African Countries;

2. Guide Syllabus for Professional level Training for English-speaking Countries;

3. Guide Syllabus for Professional Level Training for French-speaking Countries;

4. Directory of Statistical Training Centres and Associate Centres Participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa, June 1985;

5. Directory of Statistical Training Centres not participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa, June 1985.

6. STPA News No. 6, 7, 8 and 9.

28. It is envisaged that the project would continue with the same activities as before with a few modifications or emphasis on the following aspects:

- Training of the trainers would take into account the different educational systems offered by the different countries;

- There would be added priority to in-service training of middle-level statisticians, particularly in the Portuguese-speaking countries;

- Use of the TCDC approach in providing specialised consultants on a short-term basis; and

- Support for post-graduate training programmes at some centres while strenghtening their capability for organising the first degree courses.

5. National Accounts Capability Programme (NACP)

29. It should be recalled that the NACP was launched in December 1982 as an essential part of a programme to build up the capability of developing African countries including the LDC's and NIC's in the field of national accounts. The programme aims at ensuring a proper place for national accounts in the integrated statistical systems of developing African countries. The achievement of this objective should enable

national accounts to perform three continuing functions: (i) providing guidelines for generating well-balanced flows of data from the subject units of the statistical services and its field survey organizations; (ii) serving as a tool for integrating and analysing economic data for the formulation of short and long-term policies with regard to general strategy and objectives; and (iii) providing a means of progress towards more elaborate analytical arrangements. The NACP, along with the on-going African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) and other programmes for the improvement and development of basic statistics and training, etc., would result in the development of integrated systems of national statistics serving the needs of African countries.

30. It should be indicated that the full financial and staff resources needed for the implementation of the programme have not yet been obtained. The relevant negotiations with the French Government and the World Bank have not so far materialised. The requirements consist of a Chief Technical Adviser, a second national accounts specialist, provision for consultants and funds for mission travel, training seminars and fellowships. At present, only the Chief Technical Adviser is on board (see Annex II). Funds for this part are provided for by ECA's regular budget. Under the circumstances, manpower resources available in the Statistics Division of ECA had to be mobilized towards the implementation of NACP.

31. Seventeen advisory missions were carried out in 1984-1985 by the Chief Technical Adviser of NACP and regular staff members of the Statistics Division in the field of national accounts and related economic statistics (industrial statistics and international trade statistics). The countries visited included Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. The main purpose of these missions was to assist the central statistical offices in the improvement of the current methodology for the collection, compilation and analysis of the basic economic statistics required within the national accounts framework.

32. Finally, two training workshops in national accounts, one for the French- and the other for the English-speaking participants, were organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 30 September - 11 October 1985. The Workshop in French was attended by 18 participants from the following countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivôire, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Zaire. The Workshop in English was attended by 9 participants from Libya Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

6. Other technical assistance

33. A few additional missions were undertaken by regular staff members of the Division in connection with the statistical data base development and the statistical organisation during the same period, especially to Congo, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Zimbabwe.

IV. ECA Technical Assistance in Population

34. The Population Division received funds for the execution of seven projects. A short account of each project's activities is given below for the period 1984/85.

1. The Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN)

35. POPIN is a decentralized regional network intended to serve as a channel for collecting, processing and disseminating population information, with a co-ordinating unit in the Population Division of ECA. For 1984/85 UNFPA provided $523,000 for the co-ordinating unit. Funding for the sub-regional participating centres has still not been secured. During the reporting period, POPIN produced and distributed publications notably POPINDEX-Africa and POPIN-Africa Briefs. A computerized data base for POPIN-Africa was also created. The co-ordinating unit also organized a POPIN-Africa Review Meeting in 1984 and the POPIN-Africa Advisory Committee meeting in December 1985.

2. Advisory services

36. During 1984-85 the secretariat provided advisory services to assist member States in the formulation and implementation of population variables in development planning and in the evaluation of family planning programmes. The countries which benefitted from such services included Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Guinea and Tanzania. Advisory services were also provided on analysis of demographic data (questionnaire design, tabulation programme, demographic data evaluation and analysis) to member States. Countries which benefitted included Botswana (1981 census), Cameroon (1986 census preparations), Central African Republic (1987 census preparations), Djibouti (1983 census), Equatorial Guinea (1983 census), Gambia (1983 census), Lesotho (1986 census preparations), Malawi (1977 census), Mauritania (1987 census), Mauritius (1983 census), Niger (1977 and 1987 censuses), Nigeria (1981 demographic survey and vital registration and migration statistics systems), Sao Tomé and Principé (1981 census), Zaire (1984 census), Zambia (1980 census). In the cases of Botswana and Malawi the detailed analytical reports were published and post census dissemination seminars were conducted. Comoros and Zambia were expected to host a national seminar on census results in December and November 1985 respectively;

Mauritius also hosted a health, morbidity and mortality seminar in 1985 for which ECA provided a resource person. Data analyses were undertaken for Gambia and Nigeria. The secretariat also provided advisory services to Central African Republic in the analysis of infant/childhood mortality.

37. Assistance was rendered to central statistical offices in Harare (Zimbabwe) and Lusaka (Zambia) in the preparations for on-the-job training for personnel engaged in census and other related data. Similarly, assistance was rendered to the Ministry of Health, Kenya in the preparations for training statistical clerks at MCH/FP. Workbooks based on the Kenyan, Zambian and Zimbabwean experiences were prepared to guide other member States.

38. Three regional advisers (one Anglophone and two Francophones) were in post during the period (see Annex II).

3. The Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Accra

39. RIPS continued to provide demographic training for nationals of the English-speaking African countries. Starting October 1985 a Master of Arts 12-month course was introduced to replace the former Graduate Diploma course. A Master of Philosophy course is also being introduced to replace the former Master of Arts course. In 1984 twenty-four students from 10 countries pursued the Graduate Diploma course and in 1985 twenty-seven students from 8 countries did the same course. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa continued to be responsible for the management of RIPS. A meeting of the Advisory Board on Studies and Research was held in 1984 and meetings of the Governing Council in 1984 and 1985. UNFPA continued to be the main funding source providing $763,580 in 1984 and $770,250 in 1985. The Ghana Government also continued to provide financial support to the institute though contributions from most of the other African countries have still not been forthcoming.

4. Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographiques (IFORD), YAOUNDE

40. The main activity at IFORD during the 1984-85 biennium continued to be the two-year training course leading to the Diploma in Demography, for nationals of the French-speaking African countries. In 1984 nineteen students from fourteen countries received the diploma. There were 20 students from 13 countries in the second year, 1984/85 class. IFORD also organised middle-level training introductory courses in Statistics and Demography in Comoros (1984) and Djibouti (1985). The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa continued

to be responsible for the management of the institute and organized meetings of its Advisory Board on studies and Research in 1984 and of its Governing Council in 1984 and 1985. UNFPA continued to be the main funding source providing $638,062 in 1984 and $755,000 in 1985. Contributions were also received from the member States ($80,000 in 1984 and $59,000 from January to September 1985) and assistance was also received from IDRC of Canada and the French Government.

5. Unite Socio-economique et Demographique (Institut du Sahel) Bamako

41. ECA continued to be executing agency for funds provided by UNFPA to the Socio-Economic and Demographic Unit of the Sahel Institute. These funds covered the cost of the two UN personnel on the project and amounted to $304,000 for the 1984-85 biennium. The Unit continued to promote and co-ordinate demographic research in the Sahel, provide fellowships for training of nationals, provide advisory services and finance surveys in the Sahel region. The study on Sahelian migrants in France was completed as well as the field work for the infant and child mortality surveys conducted in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. The Unit took an increasingly active role in ECA activities such as workshops and population information systems as they affect the Sahel countries.

6. Workshop on Demographic Estimates and Projections (Accra, 1985)

42. The workshop held in Accra, Ghana, from 15 - 29 July 1985 was aimed at bringing together participants from a selection of member States to share experience regarding the use of projections in planning and to provide training in the use of the UN computer programme in preparing national population projections. The workshop also discussed subnational and sectoral projections. The regional demographic institutes (RIPS and IFORD), the Sahel Institute and the UN Population Division (New York) collaborated with the ECA secretariat in organizing the workshop. Fifteen member countries participated in the workshop. These were Algeria, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zambia. UNFPA provided funds amounting to $149,500.

7. Analysis of National World Fertility Survey (WFS) Data

43. A training workshop was organized from 19 November - 28 December 1984 in Addis Ababa to assist African Governments to speed up analysis of their national fertility surveys.

It included training on the use of the SPSS(computer package programme) and techniques of analyzing maternal histories and infant and childhood mortality data. Fourteen national staff from nine countries attended the workshop (Benin, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Sudan) with UNFPA providing funds amounting to $232,000 for 1984/85. A review seminar is planned for Cotonu in January 1986 to discuss the findings of the analytical reports prepared by participants since the last workshop. These country reports cover the analysis of infant and child mortality and fertility levels, crends and differentials. Both the training workshops and the review seminar are conducted jointly by the ECA secretariat and experts from the International Statistical Institute (ISI).

V. ECA Technical Assistance in Information and Documentation

44. It has been recognized for a long time now that the situation with regard to information and documentation activities in Africa is far from adequate to be useful in the process of national development and collective self-reliance. In parallel to actions being taken by member States to overcome this defficiency, the ECA has been executing a project for a Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) which has the primary responsibility of assisting African countries in developing their national information management infrastucture.

45. Before enumerating the possible assistance that will be made available to African governments under the PADIS programme, it is perhaps useful to review briefly the problems that commonly obstruct the efficient organization and utilization of the national resource in information. For ease of analysis, the problems can be categorized as follows: (a) institutional constraints concerning policies, legislation, co-ordination, etc., (b) human resources constraints involving manpower, education, training and the status of information personnel, (c) infrastructural constraints including methods and technologies; and, (d) financial constraints.

46. In so far as institutional provisions are concerned, the following generalizations can be made: very few countries have a central agency responsible for information and documentation affairs and even where such agencies exist, there is vagueness as regards their function and roles. Legislation that regulate information and documentation activities are non-existant or ineffective. Co-ordination between government agencies discharging information and documentation activities is inadequate. Finally, information and documentation activities are rarely included in national development plans and in cases where they have been incorporated they suffer from a low rate of implementation.

47. The shortage of space and material resources have had a limiting effect on the effectiveness and expansion of services provided by existing centres. The introduction of standards and modern information processing technologies has been slow to contribute effectively to the smooth exchange of information among centres. Unavailability of catalogues and absence of national bibliographic control have precluded the optimum use of existing information. Likewise, marketing efforts by information and documentation centres have not been intensive enough to induce potential users to benefit from existing services.

48. The financial constraints faced by information and documentation centres is inherently linked to the low priority governments accord to this field vis-a-vis other domains. This might be in turn, attributed to the inadequate realization by policy makers of the contributions the organization of information and documentation could make towards national development.

49. Further to the above generalizations, it should be noted that the situation with regard to information and documentation activities varies significantly between the various subregions of the African continent; between the countries of any one sub-region; and, between the social and/or economic sectors of any one country.

50. The state of information and documentation activities, as summarized in the preceding paragraphs, dictates that assistance to member States in this field be as comprehensive and intensive as possible. However, the whole spectrum of assistance needs cannot be met by PADIS alone partly because the financial resources put at its disposal are limited and partly because it does not as yet possess all the requisite technical competence. Further, the wide diversity in the national situations calls for a highly flexible approach. As a result, the PADIS assistance scheme revolves around a strategy that aims at the establishment of new and/or strengthening of existing information and documentation centres which shall gradually assume the responsibility of organizing the national information infrastructure.

51. To this end, advisory services for the drafting of national information plans, policies and legislation and for undertaking research and studies to identify peculiar problems of the national situation will be a priority area of assistance. Member States will also be assisted in the planning and organization of national information and documentation centres; in the design and implementation of information gathering processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination mechanisms as well as in the setting up of networks of national information and documentation centres. Member States will also benefit from

technical advice on the selection of suitable computer hardware and software, and reprographic equipment. In this context, PADIS has assisted the Government of the Republic of Benin in the establishment of the "Centre National Automatisé de Documentation et de Information". This assistance included an assessment of the existing infrastructure; identification of a suitable host agency; the selection of a suitable computer configuration, the training of management and technical staff both on-site and at the PADIS/CCO in Addis Ababa, and, the transfer of methods and standards for the processing of bibliographic information. Further technical assistance is being planned and will be delivered as the operations of the centre advance and diversity.

52. Information and documentation centres of member States would also benefit from norms, standards and methodologies that are developed at the Central Co-ordination Office (CCO) of PADIS and that will be progressively replicated as and when the situation permits. To date, it has been possible to develop and/or adapt guidelines, tools and standards for the processing of bibliographic information as well as for the treatment of information on African experts. Further, a statistical data bank is being developed by the Statistics Division as one of the components of the PADIS numerical subsystem. When completed, the guidelines and tools utilized for the creation of the data bank will be replicated at the national level. Training programmes conducted at the national, subregional and regional levels have proved to be effective channels for disseminating the above tools and methodologies.

53. In addition, PADIS assistance gives emphasis to the development of middle level technical cadres in documentation, data base management, reprography, etc. through the provision of short-term on-the-job training. Equal significance is given to orienting senior level staff to the management of documentation systems, as well as to the design of national networks. In this regard the following have been accomplished: (a) orientation courses in the management of computerized documentation systems have been organized at the CCO in Addis Ababa for senior staff from ten African countries (Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Zaire; (b)on-the-job practical training in document analysis procedures have been organized at the national level in six countries (Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Guinea, Niger, and Togo) (c) training workshops and seminars were organized at Addis Ababa and Niamey during May and October 1985 respectively. Further, a one-week workshop/seminar on statistical data banks has been held in Addis Ababa during October 1985.

54. The fundamental aim of PADIS subregional centres, aside of their unique role in the planned regional network, is to make available to existing and emerging national centres facilities that might be either too expensive or uneconomical for them to acquire. Accordingly, the electronic data processing, reprography and telecommunication equipment installed or to be installed in the future) are to be shared by the national centres of the respective subregions. Also the experts to be stationed at the subregional centres are to be readily available for technical consultations. In this regard, although slow progress in the establishment of subregional centres has not made possible the launching of technical assistance from these centres, the facilities available at the CCO in Addis Ababa have been used to computerize information processed at the national level, to publish indexes to national literature and to produce micro-copies of original documents in Benin, Botswana, Guinea, Niger and Togo.

VI. Conclusions

55. As it can be seen from the brief summary given above, the ECA Technical assistance in planning, statistics, population and informatics and documentation during the period 1984-1985 continued to expand, especially as far as the technical advisory missions are concerned. This situation is justified by the fact that more and more African countries will no longer require the assistance of resident advisers in the fields indicated above as they get more trained counterpart staff. This approach is in accordance with the objective of self-reliance underlined in the Lagos Plan of Action. However, a few African countries still have accute shortages of qualified personnel in planning, statistics, population and informatics and documentation. Therefore the assistance of resident advisers may still be needed in such countries. In any case the two types of assistance are complementary to each other and are not mutually exclusive.

56. For the future, ECA will endeavour to respond to the increasing number of requests for assistance received from African Governments within the limits of the resources available to it. It would be most advisable if requests for such assistance are sent to ECA, preferably through the local UNDP Office, at least two months in advance in order to ensure a proper planning and preparation of the missions. Emphasis will also continue to be put on training in planning, statistics, demography and informatics and documentation through relevant institutions in Africa, on-the-job training, workshop and seminars. Finally, the co-ordination of technical assistance activities at the regional and subregional levels will continue to be ensured.

LIST OF PROJECTS EXECUTED BY ECA IN THE F
AND INFORMATICS AND DO

Division/Office Funding Agency and Project Title	
I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION (SERPD)	
- UNDP Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP)	R
TOTAL SERPD	
II. STATISTICS DIVISION	
A. UNFPA	
(i) Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS)	R
(ii) Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa/Regional Centre for Population Studies (UDEAC/CREP)	R
(iii) Workshop on Census Taking and Use of Statistical Software Packages for French-Speaking African Countries	R
(iv) Bilingual Workshop on development of Civil Registration System and Vital Statistics Collection in Africa	R
Sub-Total (A)	

ELDS OF PLANNING, STATISTICS, POPULATION
UMENTATION

roject Number	Approved budget in US dollars		
	1984	1985	Total
F/82/063	810,542	689,458	1,500,000
	810,542	689,458	1,500,000
F/84/P01	615,000	653,000	1,268,000
F/84/P02	115,000	117,300	233,300
F/84/P20	90,518	-	90,518
F/85/P01	-	77,856	77,856
	822,518	848,156	1,670,674

	Division/Office Funding Agency and Project Title	P
B	UNDP	
(i)	African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP)	RAF/7
(ii)	National Accounts Capability Programme (NACP)	RAF/7
(iii)	Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA)	RAF/8
	Sub-Total (B)	
	TOTAL STATISTICS DIVISION	
III.	POPULATION DIVISION	
-	UNFPA	
(i)	Regional Demographic Advisory Services	RAF/8
(ii)	Sahel Institute	RAF/8
(iii)	POPIN-Africa	RAF/8
(iv)	Regional Workshop on Demographic Estimates and Projections	RAF/8
(v)	Analysis of National WFS Data	RAF/8
(vi)	IFORD	RAF/8
(vii)	RIPS	RAF/8
	TOTAL POPULATION DIVISION	

oject Number	Approved budget in US dollars		
	1984	1985	Total
016/"P"/01/51	133,974	143,517	277,491
061/../45/51	10,971	47,580	58,451
051	307,386	378,999	686,386
	452,741	570,087	1,022,828
	1,275,259	1,418,243	2,693,502
P06	215,960	293,606	509,566
P05	138,726	165,000	303,726
P15	149,971	269,806	419,777
P28	-	145,900	145,900
P07	124,520	43,449	167,969
P03	638,052	796,938	1,435,000
P04	763,581	770,250	1,533,831
	2,030,820	2,404,949	4,515,769

	Division/Office Funding Agency and Project Title	Pr
IV.	PAN-AFRICAN DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (PADIS)	
	A. UNDP	
	(i) Creation, establishment and consolidation of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)	
	(ii) Establishment of Pan-African Documentation Referral System for Technical Co-operation Among African Countries (TCDC Roster Africa)	
	Sub-Total (A)	
	B. International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	
	- Support to the improvement and expansion of the PADIS Training Programme in Africa	
	TOTAL PADIS	
	GRAND TOTAL	
	TOTAL UNFPA	
	TOTAL UNDP	
	TOTAL IDRC	

ject Number	Approved budget in US dollars		
	1984	1985	Total
F/04/005	978,568	432,237	1,410,805
F/01/037	70,302	36,805	107,107
	1,048,950	468,042	1,517,992
	100,332	132,900	233,232
	1,149,282	601,942	1,751,224
	5,215,203	5,194,592	10,409,795
	2,853,335	3,333,108	6,186,443
	2,312,233	1,728,567	4,040,820
	100,332	132,900	233,232

LIST OF REGIONAL ADVISERS IN POST DURING THE PERIOD 1984 - 1985

1. STATISTICS

Name and nationality	Programme/Post Description	Duty Station	Entry on duty	Departure
(i) E. A. Colecraft (Chana)	PASDS; Chief Technical Adviser, Demographic Statistics/Civil Registration (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	July 1978	in post
(ii) Hamady Sow (Mali)	PASDS; Regional Adviser in Demographic Statistics (French-speaking countries)	Niamey MULPOC	July 1980	in post
iii) D. E. Benzine (Algeria)	PASDS; Regional Adviser in Data Processing	Addis Ababa	Oct. 1979	December 1984 (re-assigned to PADIS)
(iv) Jean-Marc Hie (Cameroon)	PASDS; Regional Adviser in Data Processing	Addis Ababa	March 1985	in post
(v) Oumar Bocoum (Mali)	PASDS; Regional Adviser in Census Cartography (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Jan. 1983	in post
(vi) Roger Hare (United Kingdom)	PASDS; Regional Adviser in Census Cartography (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1985
vii) Abdou-Karim Diop (Senegal)	PASDS; Regional Adviser in Civil Registration (French-speaking countries)	Yaounde MULPOC	Sept.1981	in post
iii) C. Kelperis (Creece)	AMSCP; Chief Technical Adviser, Household Survey Specialist (English-speaking countries	Addis Ababa	April 1984	December 1985
(ix) Josef Bielecki (Poland)	AMSCP; Household Survey Specialist (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	May 1984	in post

	Name and nationality	Programme/Post Description	Duty Station	Entry on duty	Departure
(x)	N. C. Pillai (India)	NACP; Regional Adviser in National Accounts	Addis Ababa	Jan. 1981	July 1984
(xi)	T. C. Jones (United Kingdom)	NACP; Regional Adviser in National Accounts	Addis Ababa	July 1985	in post
(xii)	K. K. Eockor (Togo)	STPA; Statistical Training Adviser (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Jan. 1983	in post
(xiii)	E. F. Ching'anda, (Malawi)	STPA; Statistical Training Adviser (English-speaking countries)	Addis A.	August 1984	in post
(xiv)	A. Simonpietri, (France)	UDEAC/CREP, Chief Technical Adviser, Population censuses, Demographic Surveys	Bangui	Sept.1981	in post
(xv)	A. Mayouya (Congo)	UDEAC/CREP; Associate expert	Bangui	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1984
(xvi)	A. Mayouya (Congo)	UDEAC/CREP, Expert in Civil Registration and Social Statistics	Bangui	July 1985	in post
2.	POPULATION				
(i)	K. V. Ramachandran, (India)	Regional Demographic Adviser (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Sept. 1981	in post
(ii)	Pierre Fokom, (Cameroon)	Regional Demographic Adviser (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	June 1983	in post
(iii)	M. Sala-Diakanda, (Zaire)	Regional Demographic Adviser (French-Speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	December 1984	December 1985 (re-assigned to IFORD)

ABBREVIATIONS

RASDS:	Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics
MHSCP:	Household Survey Capability Programme
NACP:	National Accounts Capability Programme
STPA:	Statistical Training Programme for Africa
UDEAC/ CREP:	Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa/Regional Centre for Population Studies

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Distr.:
LIMITED

E.ECA/PSD.4/6
22 January 1986

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Fourth session of the Joint Conference
of African Planners, Statisticians
and Demographers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-12 March 1986

LC/NAIROBI

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, STATISTICS AND POPULATION IN AFRICA, 1964 - 1985

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph	Page
INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	1
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	3 - 6	1 - 4
STATISTICS	7 - 23	5 - 13
POPULATION	24 - 37	14 - 21
CONCLUSION	38	21 - 22

INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents a review of technical co-operation provided to African countries by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the fields of development planning, statistics and population during the period 1984-1985. The report focuses on the substantive aspects of the technical co-operation provided to African countries in these areas during the period. The technical co-operation under review was given in response to the expressed needs and requests of member states for developing their national capabilities in these areas with a view to attaining self-reliance in undertaking their development programmes.

2. The UNDTCD carries out its technical co-operation in these substantive areas through financial contributions made by Governments to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Funds in Trust from some Governments and the United Nations Regular Programme. Thus DTCD is an executing not a funding agency.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

I. Overview

3. Through the Development Planning Advisory Branch of its Policy, Programming and Development Planning Division, the Department carries out technical co-operation activities relating to development planning and policies encompassing formulation and implementation of plans for economic and social development at national, sub-national and multinational levels, as well as monitoring, control and evaluation of progress in the implementation of such plans. The work entails development planning, programming and policy execution for various time horizons. Assistance is also provided to Governments in identifying their needs of technical co-operation and in improving the co-ordination of scarce external inputs in the context of UNDP country programmes.

II. Country projects

4. In 1984-1985 the Development Planning Advisory Branch (DPAB) of DTCD executed 17 field projects in 33 African countries, in addition to regional projects, associate experts, short-term consultancies and providing advisory services from Headquarters. These activities have been aimed at assisting the Governments in studying and analyzing the options available to them in their socio-economic development, in developing policies and programmes based on these, in strengthening their planning machinery and in co-ordinating external financial and technical assistance to achieve their goals.

5. Substantively, DPAB's activities in Africa remain concentrated in projects in comprehensive national development planning. Increasingly, however, the need for assistance in more specialized areas of planning are being detected. Thus, DPAB also assists African Governments in regional (subnational) planning, integrated rural development, integration of women into development, investment project formulation and evaluation, short-term macroeconomic forecasting and external assistance planning.

6. In recent years, many African countries have experienced terrible droughts, massive rural emigration and the need to deal with serious and unpredictable changes in the international economy, notably in terms of trade for exports and imports. These conditions mean that technical co-operation in development planning in Africa will have increasingly to be flexible to rapidly changing conditions and needs. In providing technical co-operation DPAB in meeting this challenge by assisting Governments in raising their national capacity for undertaking development planning autonomously (through providing fellowships, in-service training, seminars and workshops) and through providing short-term high-level international consultants to deal with specific problems in development planning, as well as by emphasizing the substantive areas mentioned in paragraph 5, above.

TABLE 1

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROJECTS IN AFRICA IN 1984-1985

Country	Project Number	Field of Activity	Project Budget ($000)	1985 Budg ($000)
Angola	ANG/82/002	Women's Development	191	137
Benin	BEN/77/006	Central Planning	2067	0
Benin	BEN/83/013	Monitoring and Eval.	37	28
Botswana	BOT/79/002	National Planning	230	32
Burkina Faso	BKF/82/010	National Planning	4530	716
Central Africa	CAF/83/006	Community Development	1506	711
Chad	CHT/79/009	Emergency Assistance	2136	16
Chad	CHD/82/002	Reconstruction Planning	861	291
Congo	PRC/79/006	National Planning	408	0
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/84/001	National Planning	835	331
Gambia	GAM/82/005	National Planning	1112	230
Guinea	GUI/79/007	National Planning	471	112
Guinea	GUI/ /006	National Redevelopment Planning	428	70
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/82/002	National Planning	552	291
Lesotho	LES/81/033	National Planning	99	0
Liberia	LIB/71/515	Natural Resource Planning	1026	3
Liberia	LIB/ /003	Self-Help Villages	2007	671
Libya	LIB/82/001	National Planning	4730	1211
Madagascar	MAG/82/001	Institutional Planning	2361	603
Malawi	MLW/79/010	National Planning	232	9
Malawi	MLW/81/032	National Planning	1010	340
Mali	MLI/82/006	National Planning	2235	693
Mauritania	MAU/82/001	National Orthopedic Centre	905	292
Mauritius	MAR/79/006	National Planning	203	62
Niger	NER/82/013	Planning Forecasting	1089	323
Nigeria	NIR/82/007	National/Regional Planning	1656	644

Country	Project Number	Field of Activity	Project Budget ($000)	1985 Budg ($000)
Rwanda	RWA/77/[illegible]	Project Evaluation Development	2122	441
Rwanda	RWA/[illegible]/007	National Planning	2402	371
Senegal	SEN/[illegible]/013	Spatial Planning	923	83
Senegal	SEN/[illegible]/023	National Planning	978	324
Sierra Leone	SIL/79/003	National Planning	1476	0
Sierra Leone	SIL/[illegible]/001	National Planning	405	111
Somalia	SOM/[illegible]/004	National Planning	3757	841
Sudan	SUD/7[illegible]/01[illegible]	National Planning	743	2
Swaziland	SWA/81/001	National Planning	196	10
Tanzania	URT/7[illegible]/002	National Planning	1576	22
Tanzania	URT/7[illegible]/006	Rural Development	1360	0
Tanzania	URT/81/001	Regional Planning	1737	271
Togo	TOG/79/001	Regional Planning	1261	56
Togo	TOG/[illegible]/016	Regional Planning	388	388
Zaire	ZAI/79/004	National Planning	4993	1533
Zambia	ZAM/[illegible]/026	National Planning	693	80
Zimbabwe	ZIM/[illegible]/018	National Planning	529	352
Regional Africa	RAF/81/059	Support to OMVS (Senegal Basin)	2469	57[illegible]
Regional Africa	RAF/82/019	Donors' Roundtable	100	0
Regional Africa	RAF/[illegible]/030	Support to CILSS (Sahel)	267	101

STATISTICS

I. Overview

7. Many national statistical offices in Africa continue to suffer from high turnover of trained statisticians and programmers to financially more lucrative areas. Also, as indicated in previous conferences, most of these offices perennially suffer from inadequate financial resources. Even though it is true that the governments are gradually becoming conscious about the need and usefulness of timely collection, processing, analysis, and publication of statistical data for development planning purposes. As a result, dependence on external resources, multilateral and bilateral, continues to be a regular feature in the process of strengthening the statistical organization, or even in carrying out any large-scale statistical operation in these countries.

8. The Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (UNSOA) provides substantive support to the technical co-operation projects for which the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) is the executing Agency, on which are funded the Regular Budget of the United Nations. For technical co-operation activities in Africa, the Statistical Office works in close collaboration with the Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

II. Country projects

9. Technical and financial assistance from external resources is helping the countries to strengthen their statistical services and to improve their capability. Such assistance was requested in the specialized fields of national accounts, trade statistics, economic statistics including industrial statistics and price statistics, population and housing statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, household surveys, and computer processing of statistical data.

10. During 1975, as indicated in table 2., 77 statistical projects were in operation in 37 African countries. The projects employed 98 experts in various fields of statistics and data processing. During the period 1974-1975 fellowships with varied durations were awarded to 113 individuals for studying abroad. These fellowships were implemented out of the provision made in the country projects, and they are in addition to the training activities in statistics mentioned later in the present section. There has not been any substantial change in the nature and volume of assistance provided to the countries during the current biennium.

11. As mentioned during the previous conference, there has been a growing tendency in the recent past for some countries to request the services of short-term consultants instead of long-term resident experts. The regional advisers of ECA and whenever feasible, technical advisers and staff of the United Nations Statistical Office undertake short-term consultancy missions in order to provide immediate assistance to the countries.

12. Up to 1986 Angola, Cape Verde, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe as well as the project for establishing a statistical unit in the United Nations Institute for Namibia located in Zambia, were receiving assistance in respect of statistical organization, economic statistics and national accounts. One of the major objectives of these projects is to strengthen the technical capacity of national staff. The purpose was to overcome the general shortage of trained staff and eventually to prepare for the eventual phasing out of external technical assistance. It should be noted that often a project related to statistical organization encompasses the activities pertaining to several branches of statistics such as national accounts, economic statistics, statistical training, demographic and social statistics, household surveys in any of these areas, and data processing.

Table 2. Statistical projects of UNFD in Operation in Africa in 1985

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Angola	ANG/70/P01	Population Census	453,270	434,480
	ANG/84/003	Establishment of National Accounts System	532,401	219,177
Benin	BEN/72/P02	Population Census	1,336,035	36,094
	BEN/79/P01	Demographic Sampling	253,375	115,223
	BEN/81/013	Assistance ENSEA	149,871	27,150
Botswana	BOT/70/P01	Population and Housing Census	220,701	14,348
	BOT/83/P01	Strengthening of Civil Regional & Vital Statistics	3,060	27,380
Burundi	BDI/79/P02	Civil Registration	535,057	132,840
Burkina Faso	BVF/83/P02	Population Census	772,000	456,775
Cape Verde	CVI/83/003	Strengthening of Statistics	501,102	157,921
Comoros	COI/77/P01	Population Census	779,070	62,075
	COI/79/020	Central Statistical Office	395,107	3,200
	COI/84/003	Training in Statistics and Development Studies	301,249	110,101
Congo	PFC/82/P01	Population and Housing Census	270,659	40,500
Djibouti	DJI/79/P01	Population Census	1,15[illegible],568	62,304
Egypt	ECY/84/P01	Housing and Population Census	103,110	608,509
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/80/002	Strengthening of Statistical System	385,611	159,042
	EQG/83/P01	Population Census	346,359	120,112
Ethiopia	ETH/81/P02	Population and Housing Census	570,279	80,750
Gambia	GAM/80/P01	Population Census	460,027	75,456
	GAM/85/X03	Subsidized Expert	43,445	213,753

Country	Project Number	Main Fields of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Ghana	GHA/[illegible]/P01	Population Census	966,670	124,965
	GHA/77/X06	Technical Services Support	1,744,526	5,359
	GHA/83/X02	Technical Support to Central Bureau of Stats.	911,139	425,250
Guinea	GUI/77/P01	Population Census	1,526,571	209,395
	GUI/7[illegible]/X10	National Information Centre	1,[illegible]17,380	145,154
Kenya	KEN/84/X10	Prep. Assistance for Stat. Info. Processing Plan	39,119	17,000
	KEN/79/P04	Civil Registration	716,500	47,503
	KEN/85/P01	Consultancy Support to Civil Registration Activities	79,540	79,540
Lesotho	LES/84/X05	Lesotho MPFCP	139,376	84,715
	LES/[illegible]/P02	Population Census & Post Census Data Analysis	374,140	93,600
Liberia	LIB/[illegible]/P01	Population Census	454,763	93,035
Mauritius	MAU/[illegible]/P01	Population Census	39,72[illegible]	35,000
Malawi	MLW/[illegible]/P01	Labour Survey	14[illegible],050	56,342
	MLW/83/X04	Strengthening National Statistical Office	75,[illegible]14	33,[illegible]39
	MLW/[illegible]/P02	Population Census and Post Census Analysis	546,610	153,300
	MLW/[illegible]/X03	Statistical Development	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]60	330,300
	MLW/83/X01	Asso. Expert In Agr Pos and Ind. Statistics	76,144	20,166
	MLW/[illegible]/X01	Asso. Expert in Stats.	31,561	[illegible],37[illegible]
Mali	MLI/[illegible]/X15	Household Surveys	1,40[illegible],202	514,1[illegible]
Morocco	MOR/[illegible]/P03	Cartography	492,429	23,431
	MOR/[illegible]/P01	MICP	213,300	102,300
	MOR/83/X02	Household Surveys	266,999	4[illegible],257
	MOR/83/X01	MICP - Trust Fund	8[illegible],332	61,421
Mozambique	MOZ/79/P01	Population Census	92[illegible],763	21,216
Namibia	NAM/79/T26	Estab. a Statistical Unit	14[illegible],510	40,400

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Nigeria	NIR/[illegible]/P02	Computer Management	300,197	164,570
Niger	NER/80/P02	Civil Registration	220,217	65,391
Regional Africa	RAF/76/017	Stat. Prog. in Africa	135,004	21,655
	RAF/81/X01	Demo. and Social Stats.	144,139	4,520
	RAF/84/001	Statistics	87,023	16,600
Rwanda	RWA/78/P03	Post Census Survey	309,236	7,789
	RWA/85/P03	Follow-up Demo. Survey	92,500	63,600
Senegal	SEN/84/P02	Improvement of Civil Registration System	30,600	9,100
Sierra Leone	SIL/79/P03	Civil Registration	624,507	125,290
	SIL/[illegible]/001	Consolidation of the Central Statistical Organization Ph. III	1,099,170	391,720
	SIL/83/P01	1985 Population Census	732,432	372,183
Seychelles	SEY/84/004	Statistical Training	54,600	15,200
Somalia	SOM/80/P01	Demo. Survey Capability	308,826	14,412
	SOM/80/P02	Population and Housing Census	442,787	202,900
	SOM/80/P03	Civil Registration	105,941	105,903
	SOM/83/X09	Trust Funds	48,222	16,457
	SOM/84/X01	Population Census Activities	74,030	35,369
	SOM/85/X02	Population and Housing Census	702,500	702,500
Sudan	SUD/78/X01	Econ. Policy and Planning	125,409	4,537
	SUD/79/P01	Population and Housing Census	1,494,309	103,512
Swaziland	SWA/76/P03	Civil Registration	246,802	36,869
	SWA/84/P02	Pop. Census and Post Census Data Analysis	170,970	39,040
Togo	TOG/79/P01	Population Census	945,399	122,529
U.R. of Tanzania	URT/79/P05	Civil Registration	402,514	22,402
Zaire	ZAI/76/P01	Population Census	2,470,539	209,603
	ZAI/83/019	Strengthening Statistics	1,610,488	478,469

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Zambia	ZAM/78/P02	Population Census	1,277,390	13,235
	ZAM/83/P01	Census Data Processing and Analysis	214,305	32,001
	ZAM/84/P04	Fellowship Training in Population Studies	338,500	53,900
	ZAM/85/002	Expert in National Accts.	35,280	71,971
Zimbabwe	ZIM/80/018	Training	519,904	36,300
	ZIM/81/P02	Population Census	526,155	223,067
	ZIM/82/007	Training Programme in Computing	158,634	32,740
	ZIM/84/025	Household Surveys	224,070	117,500

13. During 1984-1985, 46 demographic and social statistics projects were under implementation in Africa. Of these 31 were related to population and housing census activities, 10 in civil registration and vital statistics and the remaining 4 in demographic surveys. In addition, during the period from January 1985 to date, external assistance was provided to carry out the preparatory activities for population and housing censuses in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Swaziland. Technical assistance for civil registration was given to Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Niger, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, and Tanzania. Assistance relating to demographic surveys was provided to Benin, Malawi and Rwanda.

14. Requests for assistance in data processing exclusively directed towards development of data processing capabilities, as well as in conjunction with population census and statistical organization projects, continue to be made as countries realize the benefits available from applying computer technology to processing and compiling statistical data. The emerging trend continued in smaller African countries towards the acquisition of mini and micro computers. During 1984-1985 micro-computer systems were used to process population census data and upgrade national statistical capabilities in Cape Verde, the Comoro Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Togo and Zambia. Mini-computer facilities were installed in Djibouti, Ghana and Zaire. Mainframe computer systems were installed in Morocco and Sudan. Computer components were included in statistical and census projects in the Congo, Ghana and Somalia, and assistance has continued in Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zimbabwe. New computer installations were requested in Chad, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda and Somalia. In some countries such as Ethiopia, Mauritania, Rwanda, and Togo, the existing mini/micro computer systems have been or are being upgraded. There are currently 34 projects in Africa which include statistical data-processing activities and a total of 16 experts and consultants in the field of data processing attached to these projects.

III. Global activities

15. Global programmes consist of (i) the services provided through interregional advisers, (ii) the Shipping Statistics Project, (iii) the Computer Software Development Project, (iv) the National Household Survey Capability Programme, (v) the On-the-Job Statistical Training Project, and (vi) the training courses for statisticians conducted by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) under rouble financing.

16. Currently, there are two international advisers, one in computer methods and the other in demographic and social statistics, who are based at Headquarters and provide advisory services at the invitation of countries. During 1984-1985 several African countries received substantive support through them. In addition, along with the regional advisory team of ECA, the Headquarters-based technical advisers provided support to the country projects.

17. The main focus of the shipping statistics project is directed towards assisting developing countries implement a Uniform System for collecting economic statistics on shipping which would evaluate the productivity of ships which carry their external trade commodities, their effective demand for various types of shipping space, the relevant cost of freight charges which they pay as well as other related aspects of their maritime trade. At the same time, the data collected will also help them in the improvement of their port facilities since these are also connected with their maritime trade.

18. Few countries have implemented this system and because of lack of this type of data, the United Nations Statistical Office has had to extract data of external trade of countries carried by ships from their total external trade statistics. The data obtained is not as complete as it would have been if countries produced their own maritime or shipping trade statistics by the Uniform System.

19. The system consists of the collection of information about ships which carry the trade of a country, the movement data of the ships which carry the commodity, and the type and other related information about the commodities which they carry. When these three types of data are linked, they provide tabulations which contain useful information to help governments determine the efficient use of their port facilities, cost of shipping their imports and exports, and effective cost related use of ship space available to them. The project is adaptable to the needs of a country and the United Nations Statistical Office is anxious that countries particularly in Africa consider its implementation. The Statistical Office would be willing to provide technical advice to countries wishing to implement the system.

20. The Software and Support for Population Activities Project, which is entirely supported by UNFPA, provides computer software for editing and tabulating population data and since 1984, with technical support from the Population Branch of DTCD, has begun to provide software and training for demographic analysis and population projections. During 1984 and 1985 the Project provided training for staff members from 12 African countries

in the course of a workshop conducted by ECA in Yaounde, Cameroon, and intensive training for staff from 3 countries at Headquarters and two countries on site. In addition, staff from 6 African countries participated in a two-week workshop conducted in Hungary in 1985 which was supported by the project.

21. The National Household Survey Capability Programme is a major technical co-operation effort in statistics at the global level. Co-sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP and the World Bank and supported by UNFPA, UNICEF and a number of bilateral donors, the programme helps interested developing countries build up the infrastructure and requisite skills to undertake continuing household surveys for obtaining the statistical data they need for their development plans, policies and administration. The regional counterpart of this project in Africa is the African Household Survey Capability Programme. Eleven countries of Africa have started implementing the Programme during the biennium 1982-1983. Several others have joined during 1984-1985.

24. The On-the-Job Statistical Training Programme is a project designed to train young and inexperienced professionals of the national statistical office of one developing country in another developing country suitably chosen. The training is on-the-job in a specialized field related to statistical activities including data processing and programming. The programme is funded under the Regular Programme of DTCD and is interpreted as technical co-operation among developing countries. During 1984-1985 Guinea, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe as well as Namibia benefitted under this programme by sending trainees to Ghana, Cameroon, Colombia, and Zambia respectively. Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in locating suitable host countries willing to accept trainees from other countries.

23. Two statistical training courses are conducted at the Agricultural Institute in Tashkent, USSR. During 1984 - 1985, courses were conducted in economic statistics, and collection and processing of statistical data. Congo, Egypt, Liberia, Nigeria, and Togo sent a total of 14 candidates to the course conducted in 1984, and Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, and Zambia participated in the course of 1984-1985 by sending 16 trainees.

POPULATION

I. Overview

24. The Population Programmes and Projects Branch in the Development Administration Division of DTCD has continued its assistance to African countries in demographic and population training, analysis of demographic data necessary for formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of population in national development planning. The primary focus in its technical co-operation has been the strengthening of national institutions and capabilities for countries to attain self-reliance in these areas.

II. Country Projects

25. During the period 1984-1985, as shown in Table 3, DTCD executed 83 population projects in 33 countries. The analysis of census data constituted the largest number of projects supported in these countries during the period. The number of resident advisers provided to assist in project implementation decreased from 50 in 1982-1983 to 24 in the 1984-1985 period. The services of a number of short-term consultants were also used. About 42 missions were undertaken by DTCD population and demographic advisers in African countries for project formulating, evaluation or monitoring and basic needs assessment for population assistance sponsored by UNFPA.

III. Intercountry Projects

26. There was substantial increase in the population study awards made to African nationals at UN interregional and Non-UN centres during the period January 1984 to September 1985 as compared to the same period in 1982-1983. About 177 study awards were made to nationals from 36 African countries, 89 were for study at the United Nations interregional centres and 88 at non-UN institutions (see Table 4).

27. The DTCD has continued to collaborate with ECA in providing assistance to the African countries in their population programmes and projects.

Training in Demography and Population

28. The main thrust in 1984-1985 was to establish or strengthen the national demographic and population training and research facilities with a view to increasing the numbers, levels and fields of training of personnel capable of conducting population data collection, analysis and related

studies as well as integration of population factors into socio-economic development planning. The national demographic training and research projects supported by DTCD increased from 12 in 1982-1983 to 21 during the 1984-1985 period with an addition of only two senior resident advisers. There was also significant increase in fellowships for advanced training for nationals of the countries to ensure adequate supply of qualified national personnel to run these institutions. During the period, new demographic training and research projects including fellowships were being implemented in Botswana, the Peoples Republic of Congo, Malawi, Morocco, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Demographic evaluation and analysis, population projections, dissemination and utilization of population data

29. During the period, increasing importance was given by African countries to the analysis of census data, the preparation of population projections and dissemination through national seminars/workshops of the findings for development planning and other uses. DTCD provided assistance for 29 projects in 26 countries. This was a result of the improvement in the capacity of Government to execute their own projects. In this respect, some countries have relied on their own personnel to undertake these tasks with limited advisory services from the United Nations.

30. The results of demographic analysis and population projections have been produced speedily through the use of computer software. A typical case, was in Zambia where the U.N. Data Processing Adviser (DPA) assisted the U.N. Demographer Analyst (D.A.) to test and install on the national computer software programmes for demographic evaluation, estimation of fertility and mortality levels, construction of life tables and computation of population projections.

31. The project also provided on-the-job training to many nationals through their full participation in the census analysis and preparation of analytical reports. These computer programmes facilitated the speedy completion of analysis and preparation of analytical reports as soon as tabulation was completed. It is also significant to note that Zambia may be the first African country and probably the only developing country where these computer software programmes have been adopted on such a large scale and installed on the national computer for use in demographic analysis and population projections. The Advisers have also prepared a Users Manual showing in summary the functions and use of each program.

31. In 1984-1985 ECPD further increased the capacity of African countries to evaluate and analyse demographic data through the use of computer software programmes. In 1984 the UNFPA funded and ECPD executed project "Software and support for Population Data Processing and Analysis in Developing Countries" was expanded to include a post of computer demographic software specialist. The project began preparing demographic analysis software for use on mini and micro-computers and began delivery to developing countries in late 1984.

33. Three packages have been developed which deal with estimating and projecting the basic demographic components: fertility, mortality, stable and model population. These are:

1. Computer Programs for Demographic Analysis- originally written at the US Bureau of the Census (PUCDM-CPDA);

2. Computer Programs for Demographic Estimation- originally written at the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS-CPDE);

3. Mortality Analysis Package - originally written at the UN Population Division (UN-MORTPAK).

TABLE 3. POPULATION PROJECTS OF UNFD IN OPERATION IN AFRICA IN 1978 - 1979

Country	Project Number	Main field of Activity	Budget($) Total	1979
Angola	ANG/77/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Benin	BEN/79/P01	Demographic Survey (analysis)		*
	BEN/72/P04	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	BEN/83/P02	Population Training and Research Unit	172,315	41,615
Botswana	BOT/76/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	BOT/76/P03	Training programme in demography	290,261	34,778
	BOT/84/P01	Demographic Unit	289,200	52,500
Burkina Faso	BUF/83/P04	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
	BUF/83/P01	Population Unit	431,536	153,750
Burundi	BDI/71/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	BDI/72/P03	Population Studies for Development	691,742	190,429
	BDI/83/X01	Associate expert in demography	86,950	31,647
Cape Verde	CVI/77/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Comoros	COI/77/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Congo	PRC/83/P01	Population Census (fellowship in analysis)	*	*
Egypt	EGY/76/P05	Communication and Education	150,975	14,670
	EGY/81/P16	Strengthening CAPMAS, capability	293,679	104,530
	EGY/84/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Gambia	GAM/80/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Guinea	GUI/77/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/80/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Ethiopia	ETH/81/P04	Demographic Training Centre	411,286	161,790
	ETH/85/P01	Population (analysis)	*	*
Côte d'Ivoire	IVC/82/P01	Demographic training	153,613	70,704
	IVC/82/P30	Demographic training at INSEA	222,603	46,103

* See table 2

Country	Project Number	Main field of Activity	Budget Total	1985
Liberia	LIR/72/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Malawi	MLW/74/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	MLW/83/P01	Demographic Training	301,965	142,310
	MLW/84/P02	Population Census (demographic fellowships)	*	*
Mauritania	MAU/72/P02	Population census (analysis)	1,539,992	-
	MAU/80/P03	Demographic Centre	1,455,823	-
Mauritius	MAR/82/P01	Population census (fellowships)	30,000	-
Morocco	MOR/80/P09	National Institute of Applied Statistics and Economics	215,123	92,451
	MOR/80/P05	IEC/FP Services	100,000	50,000
	MOR/80/P10	Centre for Demographic Research	-	-
	MOR/83/P01	Demography fellowships	393,592	145,700
Mozambique	MOZ/83/P07	Population analysis for development planning	446,092	240,854
	MOZ/83/P08	Analysis of internal migration	-	130,300
	MOZ/83/P09	Demographic analysis for women's programme	-	-
Niger	NER/72/P01	Population census (analysis)	1,597,231	-
	NER/83/P03	Population Unit	504,705	222,020
Rwanda	RWA/74/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	RWA/85/P02	National Population Office	259,100	133,300
Sao Tome and Principe	STP/82/P02	Population census (analysis)	141,507	50,341
Senegal	SEN/85/P02	Population distribution and planning	146,950	116,950
	SEN/83/P01	Population unit	279,030	113,720
Somalia	SOM/80/P04	Demographic studies	557,502	146,730
Sudan	SUD/79/P02	Demographic studies	130,861	29,309
	SUD/82/X05	Associate expert in population studies	79,677	32,512

* See table 2

Country	Project Number	Main field of Activity	Budget ($) Total	Budget ($) UNFPA
Swaziland	SWA/74/P03	Demographic training	252,650	101,650
	SWZ/[illegible]/P04	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Togo	TOG/73/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	TOG/80/P01	Population training and research	320,[illegible]	31,293
	TOG/82/X04	Associate expert in demography	102,757	33,975
Sudan	SUD/79/P04	Estab. of Population Studies	517,229	95,545
Uganda	UGA/75/P01	Population research and training	316,610	56,567
United Republic of Tanzania	URT/74/P02	Strengthening of demographic training	[illegible],470	140,100
	URT/79/P04	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Zaire	ZAI/76/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	
	ZAI/7[illegible]/P02	Demography curriculum	472,[illegible]36	46,500
Zambia	ZAM/[illegible]3/P01	Post census data processing and analysis		
	ZAM/[illegible]4/P04	Fellowship Training in Population studies	330,500	53,000
Zimbabwe	ZIM/[illegible]1/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	ZIM/83/P07	Training in Demography	319,000	138,000
Africa	GLO/76/P14	Population Fellowships	1,134,211	109,347
Interregional	GLO/76/P35	Demographic training at Moscow	802,260	106,205
	INT/[illegible]5/P07	Cairo Demographic Centre	6,045,[illegible]03	755,066
	INT/[illegible]0/X03	Associate experts	89,856	-
	INT/80/X04	Associate expert	70,072	-

* See Table 2

34. In 1985 two nationals of Benin came to Headquarters for ten days of training in the use of these packages.

Population policy and development planning

35. The DTCD continued its support for projects in the interrelationship between population and development planning in three major areas.

(a) demographic and socio-economic studies, with emphasis on the relationships between demographic phenomena (fertility, mortality and migration levels and trends) and socio-economic and cultural factors;

(b) the incorporation of demographic factors in development planning; and

(c) the strengthening of national institutions and, especially, the establishment of population units or centres for population policy formulation and development planning.

36. Ten country projects were operational in 1984-1985; one each in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mauritania, Niger and Rwanda; two in Senegal, two in Morocco. DTCD provided eight advisers and several short-term consultants to help the Governments implement these projects. Two other country projects --one in Cape Verde and the other in Tunisia-- have been formulated and are expected to become operational early in 1986.

37. In Burundi, DTCD assisted the Government in establishing a Centre of Population Studies for Development Planning. In Mauritania, DTCD has continued to assist in operating the Centre for Demographic and Social Studies which is designed to carry out demographic studies for development planning and population policy formulation. In Rwanda, DTCD assistance strengthened the National Population Office to undertake research and studies and training programmes aimed at providing input for the formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of demographic factors in development planning; this office is also the technical secretariat of the National Commission of Population, whose function is to assist the Government in taking population changes into account in development planning and in the formulation and evaluation of population policies; a second project is for support to a study on the interaction between population changes and regional and physical planning. In Burkina Faso the project is aimed at establishing a data bank comprising demographic and socio-economic data. Studies on the interaction between population

changes and development factors, and of cultural and traditional aspects of fertility, mortality and migration have been completed. In Morocco, the Centre for Demographic Research focuses on studies on the interaction between population variables and development factors and the formulation of population policy; Maternal Child Health and Family Planning services have been strengthened with DTCD assistance in providing the service of an adviser in population and development. In Botswana, DTCD has assisted in the establishment of a Demographic Unit which will focus on studies on the interaction between population factors and social economic variables for development planning.

CONCLUSION

38. The technical assistance to African countries during the period has shown some progress in improving national capabilities to undertake project activities in the three main substantive fields in spite of current financial constraints. However, the development objectives of the countries have guided the priority areas for technical assistance to countries of the region. Further decline in financial resources especially technical co-operation in the population field calls for careful reassessment of the needs and priorities of respective countries in the region and reprogramming of resources to meet their future requirements.

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIPS (NEW AND/OR EXTENDED) TO NATIONALS OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON POPULATION ASPECTS 1 JAN. 1984 - 30 SEPT. 1985

Country	At UN Interregional Centres		At Non-UN Centres	Total
	CDC	UN/USSR Programme		
Algeria	1	-	-	1
Angola	-	-	1	-
Benin	-	-	7	7
Botswana	1	-	1	2
Burkina Faso	-	-	5	5
Burundi	-	-	3	3
Congo	-	-	1	1
Egypt	35	-	-	35
Ethiopia	3	-	3	6
Gabon	-	-	1	1
Gambia	-	-	1	1
Ghana	-	3	1	4
Guinea	-	-	3	3
Côte D'Ivoire	-	-	5	5
Lesotho	1	2	-	3
Liberia	1	2	-	3
Madagascar	-	-	5	5
Malawi	1	-	-	1
Mauritius	-	1	1	2
Mauritania	1	-	-	1
Morocco	1	-	5	6
Mozambique	-	-	6	6
Niger	-	-	6	6
Nigeria	1	3	-	4
Sao Tomé & Principe	-	-	4	4
Senegal	1	-	3	4
Sierra Leone	1	-	-	1
Somalia	1	-	-	1
Sudan	9	1	6	16
Tanzania	5	3	9	17
Togo	-	-	2	5
Uganda	4	-	1	5
Zaire	2	-	1	3
Zambia	-	3	1	4
Zimbabwe	-	1	-	1
Grand Total	71	18	88	177